

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

SOME VAGARIES OF THE SASH.



Be Beautiful

Vivacity and Wrinkle Making.

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

Scientists are trying to prove that the vivacious woman loses her appearance of youth earlier than the one of phlegmatic temperament. Whether this is true or not, the pity of it all is that the vivacious woman retains the spirit of youth. She may burn herself up quicker with over-exuberance, but she never loses her kittenish ways, and therefore is apt to make herself ridiculous.

She chatters instead of discoursing with intelligence upon subjects that come up. She mingles her words and punctuates them with disconcerting emphasis. She resuscitates in a way tended to give her speech a nervous, prostrating, and grating quality. It is not that she is so lost in watching the vaudeville show that he has neglected to listen to the words.

Oh, vivacity, how many sins are committed in thy name! Lips are compressed in a straight line or twisted to one side, eyes are squinted, leaving series of little wrinkles at the temples and corners of the eyes, and the eyebrows accompanying, irritating the smile. The voice is shrill and staccato instead of softly modulated as a young woman's voice should be.

With this grinning continuing day after day, it is no wonder that the lines it makes at first deepen into wrinkles, furrows, and other signs of old age all too soon.

This vivacious woman never rests. She uses up so much energy unnecessarily that she has little control over her nerves. After exceeding energy, called vivacity—scarcely physical fatigue so that she does not realize how really tired she is, and so misses the call to slow down, over-fatigue is one of her's direct foes.

It is a difficult task for the woman who has had the vivacious habit fastened upon her to rid herself of it, but let her once realize how much more attractive and pleasant a more peaceful way, and she will take heed. After that it is a matter of practice. She will learn to smile without grimacing, learn to talk quietly, and cultivate generally a peaceful manner.

WHAT TO DO WHEN LITTLE EARS ACHE

One of the commonest causes of earache in children is a cold in the nose, spreading back to the throat. A little knowledge of anatomy shows how this is so. The ear is divided into three compartments—the outer, the middle, and the inner ear. The outer ear is open to the outside air. The middle ear is a closed cavity separating it from the outer ear is the drum or eardrum.

To equalize the varying pressure of the external air on the eardrum, the drum, nature has placed a little tube running from the middle ear to the throat, called the eustachian tube. Just how it works.

One end of this tube opens into the middle ear, the other into the throat behind the upper end of the nose chamber. Now, a cold in the head is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. When the inflammation extends backward, it affects the end of the eustachian tube, causing part deafness.

Sometimes the inflammation travels up the eustachian tube to the middle ear. There the inflammatory microbes form pus, the pus exercises pressure on the nerves in the ear and then there is earache, which may cause a child to shriek with agony.

The way to prevent this kind of earache is to cure the cold in the throat as soon as the cold begins. Keep the child in a warm room or put him to bed until the cold goes. Once the pus forms and the tube begins, it is a case for the doctor.



"Smile without grimacing," says Adeline Francis.

Dried lima beans, soaked over night and boiled till tender, then seasoned with butter and salt, are one of the best March vegetables.

Delicious muffins or puffs are made by stirring into the batter made for ordinary gems a cupful of raisins, currants or chopped figs.

Sift the baby's oatmeal porridge through a flour sifter that is kept for the purpose, and it will be much smoother and more satisfactory.



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LORD MONSON IS DUE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY

Head of Family Long Closely Identified With Royal Household.

BY LA MARQUISE DE PONTENAY.

LORD MONSON, due in New York from London to-morrow night, is the day after to-morrow, on board the Olympic, is married to the widow of Lawrence Turner, of New York, daughter of General Roy Stone, U. S. Army, and is head of a family which ever since the reign of James I. has been closely identified with the royal household.

The men all bear the peculiar Christian name of Debonnaire, which seems singularly appropriate to the career of a courtier, for which they have during hundreds of years past manifested so much liking. With one exception, they have all been faithful to the trust reposed in them by the sovereign and the members of the reigning house. That exception was William, Viscount Monson, who, although a member of the household of Charles I., betrayed his royal master, for which, after the Restoration, he was dragged with a halter round his neck on a hurdle through the streets of London to the gallows at Tyburn (on the site now occupied by the Marble Arch), and was there imprisoned for the remainder of his days in the Tower of London.

The present Lord Monson was a querry to King Edward's sailor brother, Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and of Edinburgh, until that prince's death, succeeding his father, who had been master of the duke's household. His mother, the dowager Lady Monson, still retains her connection with the widowed Duchess of Coburg and Edinburgh, as one of her ladies in waiting. An uncle of Lord Monson, seventh baron of the line, was master of the horse and treasurer of the household to Queen Victoria. The family likewise possesses a baronetcy, bestowed upon the late Sir Edmund Monson, on his retirement from the post of ambassador in Paris. Sir Edmund was the secretary of Lord Lyons when the latter represented Great Britain at Washington, during the presidency of Lincoln. The baronetcy is now held by his eldest son, Sir Maxwell Monson, who, attached for a time to his father's embassy in Paris, is now in the automobile business, representing one of the French concerns in London.

He, like his cousin Lord Monson, is an American wife. She was Miss Edna Powers, daughter of that James Guilmore Powers, of New York, who with his wife has kept for years one of the best known American "pensions," or boarding-houses, in the French capital, namely, the "Pension Powers," in the Avenue d'Antin. So that there are two American Lady Monsons, while there are no less than four women entitled to style themselves Lady Monson; namely, the two Americans just mentioned, as well as the widow of the late Lord Monson, and the widow of the ambassador.

Lord Monson has a seven-year-old son, to whom Lord Rosebery stood godfather, the second heir of his peerage being his cousin, Sir Maxwell Monson. His country seat is in Lincolnshire, and is known as Burton Hall. It is situated in the possession of the Monsons for centuries.

Among the features of the place is a sort of columbarium, of carved ornamental stone, bearing the Monson heraldic device, and which is destined to receive the urns or silver jars containing the ashes of the Monsons now living and as yet unborn. It was built by the late Lord Monson, immediately adjoining the private chapel, and with the object of avoiding an enlargement of the garden, the Monsons now living and as yet unborn. It was built by the late Lord Monson, immediately adjoining the private chapel, and with the object of avoiding an enlargement of the garden, the Monsons now living and as yet unborn.

The shape of a sanctified pigeon-house, there being three of them, one above another. Each pigeon-hole, receiving its urn of ashes is hermetically sealed with a pane of thick glass, while a brass plate immediately below denotes the name of the noble, and the other customary data concerning the person whose ashes occupy the receptacle.

Cremation is becoming more and more the fashion among the titled and untitled nobility of Great Britain, and this is naturally leading to an abandonment in a great measure of the old family mausoleums, and the substitution in their place of columbaria, such as that of Lord Monson. These columbaria, in spite of their ornate character, do not, however, inspire the feeling of solemnity aroused by the stately tombs that adorn so many of the ancient cathedrals, abbey and churches of the United Kingdom.

There was recently published on both sides of the Atlantic a facsimile of the card of invitation issued by Ladj Jeassu, of Abyssinia, to the members of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps at Addis-Abeba, for a festival in celebration of his eighteenth birthday, on February 4, last. In this invitation, he is styled "Spring and his apparent," but not as King or Emperor. This would seem to indicate that his grandfather, the old Negus Menelik, whose death has been so often reported, and who was so positively announced last autumn, is still in the land of the living.

This view is borne out by a copy of the Le Courrier d'Ethiopie, of the 27th of December, which I have before me, a weekly gazette published at Addis-Abeba, by the Abyssinian government for communication to foreigners in Abyssinia and to the outer world, of information that it wishes to circulate abroad. The condition of health, it is stated, is such that the Emperor of His Majesty, Emperor Menelik, has in no way become more critical.

Towards the end of January the Wachen, the leading Coptic newspaper of Egypt, published at Cairo, printed a telegraphic dispatch which it had just received from the supreme head of the Abyssinian Church at Addis-Abeba, namely, the Metropolitan and Abuna Mathewos, in reply to an inquiry as to whether Menelik was alive or dead. "His Majesty is alive and doing well."

In spite of this, the conviction prevails among foreigners in Abyssinia that Menelik has been dead for some time past, since none of them have been able to get a glimpse of him, and that if there has been so much delay about proclaiming Ladj Jeassu as Emperor in his place, it is because of fears that it would inaugurate a civil war, owing to the fact of there being several other pretenders to the succession. True, young Ladj Jeassu is pre-

dent of the Council of Ministers, and virtual regent. But among the older and more conservative element of the Abyssinian people, who abhor everything connected with Ismail, his accession to the throne would be viewed with aversion, owing to the fact that his father, that is to say, Menelik's son-in-law, the Ras, or General Mikael, was born and reared as a Moslem, under the name of Ali Mohammed, and, after having been vanquished and taken prisoner by Menelik, was forced by the latter to become a convert to the Abyssinian form of Christianity.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with the object of relieving himself in the eyes of his subjects of the reproach of being a foreigner, and the founder of an alien dynasty, has employed the eminent Austrian genealogist, Professor Baron Otto von Dungen, of Czernowitz, to trace and establish his descent from the old Bulgarian Emperors of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. This has been successfully accomplished, and the results appear in the latest number of the Austrian Rundschau review.

In this it is shown that King Ferdinand is descended, on the direct side, from Princess Maria, only daughter of the Bulgarian Czar Samuel, who reigned over the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula just 500 years ago. Her daughter in turn, Irene, became the consort of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenos. One of her immediate descendants married the German Duke Philip of Hohenstaufen, from whom not only King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is descended but also Emperor William of Germany.

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SARTORIALISMS OF FRENCH EXTRACTION

[Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.]

Paris, March 13.—At Versailles, where it has become the fashion to motor for luncheon of late, some pretty gresses have been seen at a popular restaurant. A pretty woman was admired in banana duvetyne, with black embroidery, outlined with an orange thread, the subtle coloring introduced in the buttons that fasten the coat on one side.

The sleeves are wide at the elbow and long banana-colored gloves cover the hands and arms.

As to New Sleeves. This year a number of the taffeta and duvetyne jackets will have short sleeves, and the long suede gloves will be indispensable.

This banana-colored material was soft enough to allow of a falling below the waist that was most becoming, because the coat was admirably cut in less experienced hands it might have appeared heavy. It was lined with mouseline de soie, and fell gracefully upon a black taffeta skirt fully draped at the hips, narrowing at the feet, as is the favorite style.

A black velvet hat and band at the throat completed the toilette.

Little Check Gowns. Small little check gowns, usually in black and white, and worn with a plain coat, will be very popular during the next few weeks. One is of fine black and white woolen cloth, slightly draped. The natty coat is of black taffeta, with collar and cuffs of the check material; and the draped belt is a lingersie blouse.

Another gown is completed with the small Medici collar at the back of the neck, which is more becoming and less heavy in effect than the Medici collars worn last season. The dress itself is carried out in pale blue crepe, patterned with tiny rosebuds in shades of dull pink. The belt, hip draperies and revers on the bodice are of soft brown charmeuse, while the lace vest, collar and sleeve frills are of ecru Mechlin lace, the whole making the quietest of up-to-date toilettes imaginable.

A French model hat is carried out in brown velvet with two buff-colored leather pom-poms; a new form of trimming that a Parisian milliner is using extensively at the present moment.

Importance of Detail. It is curiously interesting to note how different personalities express themselves in different ways. There is the woman who is always charming to look upon, well-groomed, finished to her finger tips, with dainty little touches here and there about her attire, be it a flower at her waist or a pretty comb in her hair, that when she has gone leave one with a pleasing memory of a delightful presence—recollection that has unconsciously been emphasized by these small details.

So many women fail in just this particular instance, they lack something. Exactly what, the casual observer does not specialize, but there is something missing all the same. An impression of indebitness is received, an idea of untidiness, perhaps, that is not really untidiness, but merely a lack of the finishing touches.

A Stock for the Woman in Half Mourning.



THE IMPORTANCE OF DETAILS IN DRESS

In these days there is surely no difficulty in achieving a good effect; a charm and freshness of appearance due to carefully thought-out trifles. The dainty lace collars and sleeve ruffles, belts and neckwear, veils and gloves, when carefully selected, are all of vast importance when aiming at that much-desired result—perfection in all things.

Just at present, Dame Fashion is kind to us in these ways, as she gives plentiful opportunity for originality and charm to that its full expression.

Two Illustrations.

Take, for instance, a little black taffeta coat so simple in style, but entirely smart, with its black tulle ruffles, velvet bow, and three-corner motifs of Oriental embroidery. Worn over a satin or taffeta gown, it would be delightful for the South or early spring wear.

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The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF THOMAS THYNNE.

The curiosity of visitors to Westminster Abbey is often excited by a certain tomb, which, as the tablet above it records, contains the body of Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, who was barbarously murdered on the 12th of February, 1657.

Thomas Thynne—"Tom of ten thousand," as he was nicknamed in reference to what in that time was considered an immense income—was at the time of his death about thirty-four years old. In spite of his own wealth he seems to have desired to make an advantageous marriage, and, through the aid of a "marriage broker," he sued for the hand of a well-known heiress. Another suitor for the girl, or rather for the estates she would inherit was a soldier of fortune, Count Carl John Kniskernack. This dashing young man was regarded by the girl, who at the time was the unusual age of sixteen, was three married and three widowed, Mrs. Lady Northumberland personally selected his pretensions and arranged a marriage through the match with Thynne, despite the fact that he was distasteful to her grandmother.

Attached to Kniskernack's person was a certain Count Vritz, a tall, dark, and absolutely unscrupulous soldier of fortune, who had accompanied him in the wars and elevated him with delicate fidelity. This swash-buckler was all too willing to take the court's part, with Thynne on his shoulders, and later explained the latter by saying that after sending Thynne a challenge by post from Holland, and failing to get satisfaction, he came to Vritz, who met his confident, "reunited" it in the street.

It must be remembered that in those times a thoroughfare as near the court as Pall Mall was filled in appearance, as well as in fact, and dangerous. In the afternoon of February 12, Thynne went to call upon Lady Northumberland, the grandmother and guardian of his wife. Word that he had come to pay the visit was brought at once to Vritz, who met his confident, "reunited" it in the street.

The three of them, Vritz, Stern and Kniskernack, set off to the foot of St. Alban's Street, where they met the Count of Thynne returning from a visit to a friend. Vritz, Stern and Kniskernack pushed his musket into the carriage window and discharged its contents full into Thynne's breast, and the three sounded the alarm at once, clattering away to the Haymarket.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the assassins, and Vritz was captured in a Swedish doctor's house in Leicester Fields. Kniskernack and Stern were also arrested, officers from London arrested the Count just as he was landing from his boat at Gravesend. After his arrest he lost his self-possession.

How to Remove Hairs from Chin, Lip or Cheek (Beauty Culture). It is an easy matter to banish every trace of objectionable hair from the chin, lip and cheek. First, wash the skin with soap and water. Then, using a small, original package of powdered delatone and with water mix enough paste to cover the hairy surface. Let this remain on the skin for two or three minutes, then remove, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. No failure will result from this treatment. But be certain it is delatone you get. Advertisement.

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